

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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This publication is the successor of the late **AMERICAN FARMER**, and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Pratt street, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1835.

Our reply to the inquiries of "A Subscriber," have been unavoidably excluded from this week's number, but will appear in our next.

The room occupied in the notices of the death of the late venerable Chief Justice Marshall, precludes our weekly "summary" and "abstract."

The death of such a man as John Marshall—a man whose greatness was only equalled by his goodness, is a matter in which every man, woman and child, in this union is concerned; for as he lived for his country, adding lustre to her fame by the purity of his private morals, and the lofty unwavering integrity and wisdom of his official decisions, so has he died lamented by all who have hearts to feel, or heads to appreciate his matchless worth.

We publish to-day a letter from a highly intelligent gentleman of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the prospects of the crop in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and the value of lime as a manure. We sought his opinion on both these topics, because we knew he would be a safe counsellor, being *competent*, from his *acquirements* and *moral worth*, to give an unbiased opinion on each. The decided tone in which he speaks of lime as a manure should awaken the attention of agriculturists to its importance; for they may rest assured, that every dollar they expend for lime, to be applied to their lands, is so much money placed out at compound interest.

The remarks of our correspondent relative to the *cult-worm*, are worthy of attention. For ourselves we think there is much *reason* in his views; and we hope farmers, generally, will take the subject into consideration.

The communication of our correspondent "S." relating an experiment connected with the planting of potatoes, is highly interesting. His ex-

periment, as far as a single case can do so, goes far to establish a most important fact, one which should be generally known—that the crown of the potato will come up from two to three weeks sooner than the sides;—and if upon further experiment it should prove to be universal in its result, gardeners and others, will be able to have their potatoes so much earlier in the market, a consummation most devoutly to be wished for.

There is no one at all conversant with the culture of Potatoes, who may have been observant, but must often have noticed the straggling manner in which they have come up, and the inequality observed in the growth of the vines until they respectively reached maturity; to such it will appear, no doubt, as probable that these circumstances are referable to the fact developed by our correspondent,—the superior adaptation of the *crown*, over the *sides* of the potatoes, to the purposes of germination.

There is also another fact which gardeners and others, must often have witnessed on opening the rows of their early patches of potatoes, that some were much more forward than others planted at the same time: now may not this too be referred to the same principle?

The more we think upon the fact presented by our correspondent, the more important it appears in our view. With gardeners and those who *force early* potatoes, it is of moment to have a succession; and to such it will prove a desideratum, should it turn out, on future experiments, to be *uniform* in its results, as the desired end may be attained without encountering the trouble and expense of preparing ground for subsequent plantings, as should the *crowns* be from two to three weeks earlier than the *sides* in vegetating, all the advantages of successive crops may be accomplished by planting them *separately* at the same time.

We conclude our communications on the subject of *grazing*, *soiling*, and the *grasses* best adapted to each, with the letter of Mr. Robert Sinclair, the senior proprietor of this establishment,—whose long experience as a practical farmer entitle his opinions to every consideration,—and in closing these communications on this interesting branch of husbandry, we would most respectfully observe in all deference to the several

gentlemen who have favored us with their views; whether it would not be good economy to have the cows brought into the barn-yard at night, and thus combine the advantages of field feeding, with a judicious *saving of manure*, a thing which a farmer who wishes to maintain his soil in good tilth must never lose sight of.

The letter of Mr. Sinclair was the *first* one received, but through courtesy to the other two gentlemen, whose communications we have already given, we postponed its publication until the *last*.

We had a conversation a few days since with a respectable gentleman from Shenandoah county, Virginia, who assured us, that in his neighborhood there was a pretty general failure of the wheat crop, and that, unless a very great improvement should take place, judging from appearances, the corn crop would prove equally disastrous: and he added, "if I should not be disappointed, we shall have to come to your market, or go somewhere else, for our supply of bread-stuffs." To such of our readers as may not be acquainted with the productive character of the Shenandoah lands, we will remark, that in ordinary good seasons, 20, 25 and 30 bushels of wheat are obtained from the acre.

We allude to this fact now to call the attention of the planters and farmers to the propriety, under such prospective circumstances, of planting and sowing a large increase to their usual crops and patches of roots and vegetables for winter use. The Ruta Baga and other turnips should all be sown, the mangal wurtzel, potatoes, carrots, parsnips and beets, might each, with judicious management, be pushed sufficiently forward to do acceptable service before their growth will be arrested by the frosts in the fall. Cabbages should also be pressed into the general levy, to contribute their might towards the great whole. In fine, every species of vegetation, which can be matured, that may be converted into food for horses, cattle, or hogs, should be put under cultivation.

If the worst anticipations with regard to the grain crops should be realized, these respective vegetables, if grown, will come into grateful play; if the grain crop should not prove as *deficient* as predicted, to use an old adage,—which though trite, points a *most excellent moral*,—"a store is no

tors—and these extra crops of roots, will in that case, perform the office of adding to the comfortable “keep” of the stock, while such of their owners, as may be within reach of a market, will find the weight of their purses increased from the proceeds of their sales.

CARROTS AS AN IMPROVER OF BUTTER.—A writer in the New England Farmer, says that, according to the suggestion of the editor of that paper in January last, he had tried the effect of carrots as an improver of butter, for several weeks during the last winter. The mode pursued by him in making his experiments, are thus briefly stated by him :

“Our mode has been to take four carrots of the Altringham kind, of about one and a half inches in diameter to cream enough to make ten pounds of butter, and after washing them clean, to grate them and cover them with new milk, and after they have stood ten minutes, to squeeze them through a cloth into the cream, and the effect has been to make the butter come quicker and give it the color and sweetness of May butter; so sweet and waxy has been the butter made in this way, that those persons who have eaten of it, could not believe they were eating winter butter. We consider it the greatest improvement we have ever known in making butter at this season.”

SALT AND LIME.—It is recommended by writers on the subject, to sow Salt and Lime over ground infested by Slugs, Snails, Grubs, and other insects of their character. Lime when spread over soil in a hot or caustic state, it is stated, will destroy insects and their larvae or eggs.—When it becomes slacked and is held in solution by water, it is readily taken up by plants as food, and forms a constituent part of them.

“It is astonishing,” says a writer in the Gardner’s Magazine, “how ignorantly neglectful are the cultivators of the soil, when their crops are devastated by slugs not to dress the soil so as to render its surface quite white, during the promise of a few days dry weather, with caustic lime. It is instant destruction to every slug it falls upon, and those that it misses are destroyed by their coming in contact with it, when removing in search of food.”

The *Endless Chain Horse power, and Thrashing Machine*, invented a few years since by Mr. Lane, appears to be working its way to public favor, without any extrinsic aid whatever. Mr. Alvan Armstrong, the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, seems to have reposed himself upon the merits of the machine alone, and to have left it to be the architect of its own popularity.—A year or two since, he sold out a county interest, for Baltimore county, and the purchasers have been, almost without an effort, gradually introducing the machine into use, and wherever it has

operated, it appears to have earned for itself a good name. We have seen certificates from Charles Carroll Harper, Esq., H. Schwartz, Esq., and from Joshua Trimble, Esq., who have each used it on their respective farms, and speak in high terms of its performance. Mr. Harper says that he :—

“Was much pleased, as it thrashed cleaner, and broke the straw less than he supposed any machine could.”

Mr. Schwartz says :—

“I have used Lane’s Endless Chain Horse power, and thrashing machine, two seasons, with perfect satisfaction.” * * *

“During that time I have not had occasion to make the least repair.”

“To have two horses and change them, one hundred bushels a day may with ease be got out clean.”

Mr. Trimble says :—

“I have thrashed out one crop of wheat with it, and I do assure you that I am pleased with it, because it occupies so little room that the thrashing can be done in a very small house.” * * *

“One horse being quite sufficient in cold weather—it being warm weather when I got out mine, I spelled the horse by an additional one, which I think an advantage; by this means from 80 to 100 bushels may be got out a day.”

It will clear the straw of grain equally with any I ever saw thrashed with any other machine; nor does it injure the straw.”

We have deemed it due to the agricultural interests to take this brief notice of this machine, and to remark, that the horse power can be applied to almost any other purpose where machinery is to be put in motion, and possesses the advantage, as is proved by the certificate of Mr. Schwartz, of not easily getting out of repair, which is, as every intelligent farmer will readily perceive, a consideration of the very first importance. The facility too, with which this machine and its appendages can be transported from one farm to another, the ease with which it can be set up and put in motion, together with the lowness of its cost, compared with its great advantages, tend to increase its value to a farmer, and to make it an object with him to obtain one.

We commend the following extract from *Blacker’s Essay*, to the especial attention of every tiller of the soil. Its good sense, sound practical deductions, and wholesome advice, is apparent in every line of it:

WASTE OF MANURE.—“But as an example may perhaps bring this before you in a stronger point of view than in any other way I can put it, let me suppose that some of you should purchase a little tea at a grocer’s; as long as you keep it dry and shut up from the weather, it will preserve its original strength, even for years; but when you put it into a teapot, and pour water on it three or

four times, the strength is all gone, and your tea becomes, I may say useless matter. It is just so with your manure. I see it often placed in such situations that the rain water from your house and offices, and the sweepage from the higher grounds, all run through it; thus every shower floods it day after day, carrying off always some part of the strength, until at length it is left as dead and as useless as the leaves thrown out of the teapot.

“Surely no man in his senses will persist any longer in such gross mismanagement. If you were to observe a man quietly stand by and see his potatoes destroyed, which are to be the chief support of himself and family, you would say he was either mad or a downright idiot; and if this would be your opinion of him, what can you say of yourselves when you stand by and daily look on at the destruction of that manure by which your potatoes are to be produced?”

THE FARMER.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT IN POTATO CUTTINGS.

Mr. Roberts.—It being desirable among cultivators to produce early vegetables, I take the liberty of noticing through your journal, an experiment on the potato crop, which may possibly be found useful to your subscribers, and cause our markets to be supplied with new potatoes about two weeks earlier than is customary, besides enabling those who plant them to prevent the ragged and uneven appearance which potato crops too generally present when coming up. In order to have a full and satisfactory trial, I caused a large square of ground to be prepared in my garden, and laid it out in four long beds, all well manured. In one of these beds I planted the top or crown of the potatoes, (mercer) in the next, the sides, and in the two last, the crowns and sides promiscuously. The crowns are all up about 8 inches high, and look very flourishing. On examining the bed in which the sides were planted I find them just sprouting, being but about 1 inch from the bulb, the surface of the ground having no appearance of vegetation whatever. The other two beds have come up as they were planted, promiscuously, presenting a very rough and uneven appearance, while some are 8 inches high, others have not made their way through the earth. This patch was planted on the 18th June, and I mention the facts thus far developed, to encourage others to make more careful experiments, on more extensive scales, and to excite a spirit of inquiry: satisfied that we agriculturists have much to learn yet. * S.

July 9, 1835.

CROPS IN LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.—LIME AS A MANURE.

Extract from a letter from a respectable agriculturist of Pennsylvania dated,

Piqua, Lancaster Co., June 29, 1835.

Mr. E. P. Roberts,

Dear Sir—In answer to your note which I received a day or two ago, I am happy to say, that in this section of Pennsylvania, we have never had a more flattering prospect of a good crop of wheat than we have at present. In my imme-

diate neighborhood I have never seen a greater likelihood of an abundant harvest, and as far as I have been, the appearance is equally good; indeed, it seems to be admitted by all, that Lancaster county, this year, will produce far above an average crop.

As to the average quantity produced to the acre, I hardly feel willing to express, an opinion as I think I should make it under what it is generally supposed to be: had you asked the amount produced on a tolerably well managed farm of 200 acres for the last ten years, I could have answered your question, with some degree of accuracy.* However, I should not hesitate to say that there are many field this year that will average forty bushels to the acre; but this is more than double what I consider an average crop.—Our prospect of a corn crop is very unfavourable; from present appearances, I don't think we shall have half the usual quantity; the worms, this spring, have been very destructive, and have continued their depredations longer than they generally do; we, however, have not been discouraged from replanting, and in some instances whole fields have been gone over as late as the 10th of the present month—our success depends very much on a favourable season—Sixty bushels to the acre of corn, when it is properly managed, is not unusual, and I have known some few fields that have produced seventy-five and over—but I should call forty bushels, or forty-five, an average crop.

Lime and Plaster of Paris with what our barn-yards afford, are the manures used—lime, however, is not used as generally as it should be: to poor lands I think it indispensable; and on our best soil, I have never seen it used but with decided benefits. I consider it almost an error to attempt to farm without the aid of lime, even here, when the land is good, when it can be had at the price we pay for it, which is from ten to twelve dollars per hundred bushels.

The quantity of lime used to the acre is from sixty to one hundred bushels. Barley and oats promise a good crop. Grass unusually heavy, but the weather for three or four days has been unfavourable for hay making.

I am, very respectfully, yours.

*We should be greatly obliged to our esteemed correspondent, if he would favor us with this information, as also, for a statement of the mode of cultivating corn in his county.

CLAIRMONT, 6th Month 20, 1835.

Edward P. Roberts,

Respected Friend—I have received thy letter of the 13th inst., containing 12 queries relative to the culture and suitableness of the most approved species of grasses, for dairy purposes, intended for the information of a gentleman to the South. And while I comply most cheerfully in replying thereto, I hope I shall be excused, at this busy season of the year, for making my answers as concise as possible. I am fully sensible that the subjects to which thou hast called my attention, are vitally important, and are entitled to a more minute and extensive notice than I have leisure now to devote to them, but if a plain account of my opinions and practice, will be of any service to our Southern subscriber and inquirer, or to others, they are at thy service.

1st Query. Is clover suited to being grazed by cattle, horses, &c.—or is it more profitable to cut it and soil the cattle with it?

In reply to this query, I may observe, that Red clover is good for grazing cattle; but in order to derive the full benefit of enriching the land by it, the cattle ought not to graze on it until it is nearly or quite in bloom, whereby the droppings of the cattle, are in some degree covered by the clover, and the evaporation of the more valuable portions of the manure, thus to a considerable extent, prevented. The cattle should be taken off early enough in the fall to leave a good cover, to protect the roots of the clover, and prevent their being drawn out by the winter frosts.—Clover is now generally known to be the best of all grasses for enriching and improving poor land; it should, therefore, be sown with all the varieties of Spear grasses, viz.:—Orchard grass, Timothy, Tall Meadow-Oat, and Herbs grass, if the latter be sown on dry mellow land.

Although Red clover is not the best grass for grazing cattle, yet it is essential to the grazing, as it fertilizes the land, and thereby promotes the growth of White clover and green grass, *poa pratensis*, which are considered as the richest and most acceptable to cattle of all grasses.

Soiling of cattle in the stalls have two good properties in it, viz. cattle thus fed furnish more manure, and require less land to provide the necessary supplies of provender, but these are not gained without additional expense, and great risk to the health of the cattle, which is certain to be impaired more or less, unless they are permitted to range abroad a part of each day.

2d Query. Is lucerne better suited to soiling milch cows than the common red clover; does it yield more green fodder, and is it earlier?

3d Query. Is orchard grass calculated to be ing grazed by cattle—does it sustain much loss from the treading down of the cattle while feeding?

Answer to the 2d and 3d queries. The cheapest and earliest article for soiling, is, I think, the Tall Meadow Oat grass—*avena elatior*. The Lucerne is equally early, and as good or better for soiling; but its culture is more difficult and expensive. The Red Clover soon follows them, and when ready to cut we have no occasion for a better article to soil with. The Orchard grass and tall meadow oat, affords the most pasture of any of the Spear grasses I am acquainted with, and will make good and suitable hay for cattle if sown thick, and cut when in flower, or rather before; continuing longer in sandy land than most other grasses and bears the trampling of cattle well.

I shall now answer the following of thy questions, under the same general head:

4th Query. Is it considered judicious to sow clover seed and orchard grass seed together to graze upon?

5th Query. Is it considered sound economy to sow the above grasses together for hay? In either case; what are the respective proportions of seed of each that should be sown to the acre?

6th Query. Will the orchard grass mature sufficiently early to be cut with the clover for hay.

7th Query. What quantity of orchard grass when sown alone, should be sown on an acre intended for hay?

8th Query. Should a larger quantity of orchard grass be sown on an acre intended for grazing than on one intended to be cut for hay.

9th Query. Will Herbs grass bear grazing: and is there much loss resulting from the hoofs of the cattle.

10th Which of all the artificial grasses within your knowledge would you prefer for grazing, and which for soiling?

11th Query. Which of the artificial grasses is the most profitable for hay, regard being had to its nutritious quality, facility of curing, and adaptation as food for cattle?

I am in the regular practice of sowing from 5 to 6 quarts of clover seed to the acre, in March, on land that was sown in the previous fall with Orchard grass, or tall meadow oat. They are in flower about the same time and are well calculated to support the clover, and be mowed together. The requisite quantity of orchard grass seed for an acre, depends much on how well it has been cleaned and prepared for sowing. I sow about 2 bushels when clean, first preparing it as follows:—lay the seed about 4 inches thick on a floor; make it thoroughly damp by repeatedly watering it well, and care should be taken to turn it frequently. It should remain thus for about 36 hours, which renders the seed heavier, causes it to fall freer from the hand, and enables the sower to distribute it more evenly, it not being from its increased specific gravity so liable to be affected by the wind. Another advantage gained is—it vegetates with much greater certainty.

Herbs grass makes good hay for Milch cows, being soft and nutritious, but the yield is not equal to other grasses, either for hay or pasture.—It may, however, be sown to profit on cold damp lands, where it thrives better than on dry land, and will grow on land too wet for any of the other grasses enumerated above.

I prefer clover and orchard grass mixed to feed cattle with in hay or pasture: and timothy and clover for horses. Although the clover ripens earlier than the timothy; yet if cut when in bloom, they make a better hay than either do separately. Owing to the astringent quality of the timothy, horses fed alone on it, constantly, become constive, if not feverish, and sometimes both; these being the necessary consequences of such a condition of the bowels, when long continued. This injurious and natural tendency of the timothy, is corrected by the clover; its admixture therefore with the latter is absolutely necessary to the preservation of the health of horses. Should some of the clover when mowed with the timothy be so ripe as to crumble on making it into hay, it should not be considered as a loss; it falls to the ground where it decomposes, and in part repays the soil for what it has abstracted from it, and thus serves to fertilize it and enable it the better to nourish and bring forth its next crop.

12th Query. What quantity of seed of each of the several grasses should be sown,—when—and how should the ground be prepared, manured, &c.

Answer to the 12th query. In order to prepare lands in the best manner for grass seed, all the native grass and weeds must be completely eradicated by the culture of mellowing crops; such as Indian corn, Tobacco, Cotton or Potatoes, or by a cleansing fallow of repeated ploughings and harrowing during the spring and summer; and if not rich enough to produce from five to six barrels,

of five bushels each of corn, to the acre, manure the land and plough it in with a shallow furrow just before sowing the seed. If lime or ashes should be used, it will be best to harrow them in.

I prefer sowing the spear grass seeds in the latitude of Baltimore from the 1st to the 25th of September. However, on stiff clay they may be sown later, as also on sandy lands, owing to the injurious effects resulting from their heated surface. For every degree south of, and parallel with, Baltimore, and the sea-coast, sow the spear grass seeds about ten days later: and in the spring sow clover seed ten days earlier.

I sow about the same quantity of oat-grass seed as of orchard, and about 5 quarts of timothy seed, and $\frac{1}{4}$ a bushel of Herds. It is the neatest way to sow the spear grasses by themselves: nor do they require, in my opinion, the protection of grain crops; but it is, however, sometimes a convenience to sow these seeds on wheat, rye and oat fields—and often very judicious in a routine of crops. It is not, nevertheless, always best on grazing farms, the shattering grain frequently proving a weed to the succeeding grass crops, whilst those grain crops, themselves, subtract much of the nutriment which should have been permitted to, and otherwise would, have sustained the grass.

Respectfully, thy friend,
ROBERT SINCLAIR.

THE CUT WORM—A REMEDY.

Dear Sir—Having heard much said respecting the depredations committed on the corn crop, by the cut worm, I am induced to offer a few reflections, for the benefit of those, who may not be aware of a simple remedy, and one within the reach of all, whose prejudice of education, does not prohibit a trial of the experiment. It is a fact well known to all conversant with agriculture, that this worm is more or less destructive to corn, cabbage, vines, &c. every season: and at the time of preparing the ground for corn, numbers of them may be discovered, thereby showing to the farmer, the possibility of an attack upon his intended crop. Hence I conceive it would be wisdom in him to reflect upon, and avail himself of, the best method to get rid of them. Experience has shown me that in those fields which have been entirely cleansed of all vegetable matter, preparatory to planting, the worms have blighted the hopes of the farmer, while in those fields which had been broken up in the fall, and which, of course, were in some measure over grown with grass by planting time, had almost entirely escaped.

The reason of this is obvious to every man of reflection. If the worm is an inhabitant of the ground in which the planter intends to deposit his grain, and if the field is entirely deprived of vegetation upon which it may subsist, exclusively of the growing corn, it must of necessity feed on that, and it is therefore but to be expected, that its ravages will be great. There are, I am aware, certain locations, where it would not be expedient to break up the ground in the fall.—But I feel convinced in my own mind, that if farmers generally were to leave a sufficient quantity, of vegetable matter in their fields, they would find it to their interest. If those persons who are in the habit of tilling their ground, would

leave the middle until the corn had grown beyond the power of the worm to injure it, they would no doubt obviate the necessity of replanting, beyond a very limited extent. The corn which is planted on the list is quite as easy of cultivation, and derives the necessary sustenance, as much from the decomposition of the vegetable matter enclosed in it, as it would, if the whole were broken up previously to planting. These two methods, I believe, are all that are observed in the preparation of the ground before planting; and if any should think these suggestions worthy of a trial, they will no doubt be fully compensated, or at least find they have guarded against the devastating effects of the cut worm.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

The following notice of the *Trifolium incarnatum* is taken from the *Code of Agriculture*, and as this grass is getting into favor, it will not be unacceptable to see it so highly spoken of abroad:

"It is a subject of astonishment that this valuable plant, (*Trifolium incarnatum*) should not have been long ago introduced into this country, and cultivated on an extensive scale. If sown in autumn, after a crop of potatoes or other roots, it produces next spring a crop fit to be cut for soil-ing cattle, eight days earlier than lucerne, and a fortnight before red clover. Care, however, must be taken to have good seed, and not to sow it too deep. It produces two excellent crops in one year, the first of which should be cut as soon as it comes into flower, and the second will produce a considerable quantity of seed. From its early growth in spring, when other articles for feeding stock with advantage are so difficult to be obtained, it is likely to become a valuable acquisition to British husbandry." If the clover—the seed of which is, we believe, to be had in considerable quantity of the seed-mERCHANTS in this country—be sown in spring, it is considered that it will produce a full crop in Scotland in the months of July or August, and must be of great value to those on whose lands the common red clover does not succeed, or where the crop may have partially failed. It is proper to remark, that this is an annual plant, and therefore should only be employed in partial husbandry.

PLASTER AND ASHES—LIME.

A mixture of drawn ashes with plaster when sown renders the operation less distressing to the laborers, whose eyes are apt to be incommoded by the flying of it. It also enables them to strew it more equally, regardless of the wind, which often interrupts the operation, when sown alone. The quantity used will depend mostly on the quantity at command; for persons having more than will afford an equal portion for the plaster, it is usual to mix half and half, and to sow about a bushel of the compound to the acre, or more, as the farmer may choose, depending on the situation of his land, whether it has been plastered before, or not, &c. With the plaster and ashes may also be mixed clover, or other grass seeds, in any proportion desired, when the whole operation can be performed at the same time.

The beneficial effect of lime as a manure is generally admitted, that, to deny its operations in any instance, is hazarding the charge of skepticism; nevertheless, there are cases in which the zealous farmer is sadly disappointed in the result. Whether it be owing to the soil in a limestone region of country, being already saturated with lime, so as to effervesce strongly with acids, or to some deleterious quality of it, as magnesia, &c., the result is often different from the generally received opinion. Lime should therefore be used experimentally: at first in small quantities, to see what effect it has, and increased afterwards as the result indicates it should be. It is unnecessary as an adjunct to putrescent manures, in the first instance, whose softer parts will easily decompose without it; but should it not be used as an alternate manuring to succeeding crops, to dissolve the coarse parts of vegetables, which will not easily dissolve of themselves?—*Farmers' Register.*

[* We apprehend no admixture of magnesia to be found in the soils of this country, could operate to prevent the meliorating effect of lime. Magnesia in its pure state would prove an inert agent in vegetation, and where there is any considerable vegetable substance to be acted upon, no possible injury could result from the presence of a portion of it on soil where lime is applied as a manure.—*Ed. Far. and Gard.*]

THE GARDENER.

WORK FOR JULY.

THE FARM AND KITCHEN GARDEN.

The weeds should be kept well down; and, if possible let them be carried to the dung heap and covered over with earth, so as to promote fermentation and save the volatile and gaseous parts, which would otherwise escape and be lost. Your crops of all kind should be kept clean, and those places where your early vegetables have been grown, should be prepared to receive subsequent crops.

In your gardens, continue to sow such vegetables as you wish, in succession, every ten days. Your Celery beds should be got in order, as the time is at hand for placing out the plants.

If you have any delicate vegetables which you wish to preserve from bugs or other insects, water them night and morning, for two weeks, with a solution of soap suds and sulphur. Both these ingredients are repellants to the insect tribe, and the suds will push your plants on so rapidly as soon to place them beyond the reach of their enemy. We would here desire to impress this fact upon our readers' minds—*if—that there is not a greater fertilizer than soap suds.*

If your fall cabbage or other beds, be infested with the cut worm, let some of the children about your establishment pass through them

before sun rise, stick in hand, and kill them.—Wherever a plant has been eaten off, let search be made under the surface, and the enemy will be found within from three to four inches of the root—treat him as we have recommended you to serve those found above ground, and you will not only save yourself from present ravages, but lay the ground work of future protection. A few days zealous labour of this kind will rid you of them.

Sow your Ruta Baga any time during the present month, the sooner the better. The ground should be well manured, ploughed deep and well, harrowed finely, then laid off into ridges about three feet apart—double furrows—the seed to be sown on the top, cover them as other turnips. A rich sandy loam suits them best—a top dressing of ashes will be found promotive of their early and vigorous growth.

Attend to the budding of your fruit trees; examine your orchards, destroy caterpillars, and if you can spare the time, wash the trunks of your trees with a solution of suds, sulphur and salts—a common hickory broom will answer for the operation. Turn your pigs into the orchard to eat the faulty fruit: you will thus get rid of the producers of myriads of insects that would otherwise annoy you next year.

If you have a vineyard, cleanse it of weeds; and if the weather should continue dry, water your vines. If you have no vines get some next fall or the ensuing spring; for no farmer or private gentleman should permit his family to remain without so delicious and cheap a luxury as grapes.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

If you have not layered your carnations and pinks, it is time you had done so.

Directions—Provide yourself with a quantity of small pegs about three inches long and peg them down. Select the strongest and lowest shoots around the plant, trim off a few of the under leaves, and shorten the top ones evenly; apply the knife at a joint about the middle of the underside of the shoot, cut about half through in a slanting direction, on the upper side, making an upward slit towards the next joint, near an inch in extent, and loosening the earth, make a small oblong cavity, one or two inches deep, putting a little fresh light earth therein. Lay the stem part where the slit is made into the earth, keeping the cut part open and the head of the layer upright one or two inches out of the earth; peg down, and cover the inserted part one inch, pressing the earth gently down: water immediately, and in dry weather give light waterings every

evening. In two months they will be well rooted and may be separated and transplanted.—These directions will answer for any plant, shrub or tree.

Prune your garden roses; bud such as you desire.

Directions—Provide yourself with a proper budding knife, which has a thin blade adapted to prepare the bud, with a tapering ivory haft, made thin at the end for raising the bark of the stock. For tyings use bass strings from Russia mats, which should be soaked in water to render them pliant. Choose a smooth part of the stem, from one to three years old: prune away all the lateral shoots about and underneath it. With the knife directed horizontally, make an incision about half an inch long in the bark of the stock, cutting into the wood, but not deeper, then applying the point of the knife to the middle of the line, make a perpendicular incision under the first, extending from it between 1 and 2 inches. Having a healthy shoot of the growth of this year provided, of the kind that is desired, begin at the lower end of this shoot, cut away all the leaves, leaving the foot stalk of each. Being fixed on a promising bud, insert the knife about half an inch above the eye, slanting it downwards, and about half through the shoot, draw it out about an inch below the eye, so as to bring away the bud unimpaired with the bark, and part of the wood adhering to it: the wood now must be carefully detached from the bark. To do this, insert the point of the knife between the bark and the wood at one end, and holding the bark tenderly, strip off the woody part, which will readily part from the bark if the shoot from which the piece is taken has been properly imbued with sap. The inner rind of the separated bark must be entire. With the haft of your knife gently raise the bark on each side of the perpendicular incision, opening the lips wide enough to admit the prepared slip with the eye. If the slip is longer than the upright incision in the stock, reduce the largest end. Introduce the bud between the bark and the wood of the stock, pushing it gently downwards, until it reaches the bottom of the perpendicular incision. Let the eye of the bud project through the centre of the lips; lay the slip with the bud as smooth as possible, and press down the raised bark of the stock. The bud being deposited, bind it up with the bass, beginning a little below the incision, proceeding upward so as to keep the eye uncovered, finishing above the incision. In a month after the operation, examine whether the bud has united with the stock. If it has suc-

ceeded, the bud will be full and fresh; if not, it will be brown and contracted. When taken, untie the bandage, that the bud may swell, and in a few days afterwards cut the head of the stock off about 6 inches above the inoculation, and prevent all shoots from growing, by pinching them off.

Examine all your plants and shrubs daily, destroy the caterpillars, and if the weather be dry, use your watering pots copiously.

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, July 4.

The following articles were presented, viz.
By Mr. Caleb Whitmore, 4 boxes of fine Raspberries.

By Mr. Samuel Feast, two boxes of very fine Raspberries.

By Richard G. Valentine, gardener at the late Robert Oliver's, the following Gooseberries, viz. the Monstrous, Sportsman, Boardman's British Hero, Leigh's Sceptre, Parkinson's Laurel, Grundy's Green Gage, Red Rover, Champaign, Cardinal, Sandford's Favorite, Boardman's Gage, Leigh's Toper, Brotherton's Overall. These were all of very superior quality, and considered decidedly the best exhibited this season. Mr. Valentine also presented a fine specimen of English Black Currants, and of Red Antwerp Currants, the latter superior to any heretofore exhibited.

By Robert Sinclair, Sen. the following Gooseberries, viz: Grand Turk, Roaring Lion, Sportsman's Red, Lord Crew, Green Ocean, Bangup, Printer, and Queen Claudia.

By Mr. Samuel T. Thompson some very good Gooseberries.

At 12 o'clock, the committee of the whole awarded the weekly premium to Richard G. Valentine, for his very fine Currants.

GIDEON B. SMITH, Cor. Sec'y.

PREMIUMS OFFERED,
BY THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND, FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS,
From June 6, 1835, to the Spring Exhibition of 1836.

VEGETABLES.

Committee.—E. P. Thomas, J. Feast, C. E. Wethered.

For the best Cauliflowers,	\$5 00
do forced Lettuce,	3 00
do open ground Lettuce,	2 00
do Rhubarb, open ground,	3 00
do Beets,	3 00
do Cape Broccoli,	3 00
do Celery,	3 00
do Egg plants,	3 00
do Tomatoes,	3 00
do Salsify,	3 00
do Pickling Cucumbers,	3 00
do Lima Beans,	3 00
do Crooknecked Squashes,	3 00
do Early York Cabbages,	3 00
do Early Garden Potatoes, 3 peck,	3 00
do Sea kale, 2 bunches, in March,	4 00
do Mushrooms, before middle of March,	5 00

For the best Onions, from spring sowing, 1 peck,	\$3 00
do Asparagus, 4 bunches, of 26 stalks each, in open ground, an amateur premium,	10 00

And two discretionary premiums of \$5,00 each, for any rare and excellent article at the next spring exhibition, not included in the above.

FRUIT.

Committee.—*E. Kurtz, Sam'l. Feast, G. B. Smith.*

For the best Strawberries,	\$3 00
do Raspberries, 2 quarts,	2 00
do Gooseberries, 6 kinds,	4 00
do Cherries, 4 kinds,	3 00
do Grapes, 4 kinds, 2 bunches each,	5 00
do Plums, 4 kinds, 6 each,	3 00
do Apples, before 2d Saturday in July, 4 kinds, half peck each,	3 00
do Late Apples, after 1st February, 4 kinds, 12 of each,	5 00
do Early Peaches, by 2d Saturday in August, 4 kinds, 12 of each,	5 00
do Late Peaches, after the 2d Saturday in September, 4 kinds, 12 each,	5 00
do Apricots, 3 kinds, 6 each,	3 00
do Figs, 2 kinds, 12 each,	2 00
do Quinces, 2 kinds, half peck each,	2 00
do Nectarines, 2 kinds, 6 each,	4 00
do Cantaloupes, 5,	3 00
do Winter Cantaloupes, 2,	3 00
do Pears, half peck, Amateur premium,	10 00

And two discretionary premiums of \$5,00 each, for any rare and excellent fruit, not enumerated in the above.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Committee.—*Thomas Edmondson, J. P. Kraft, W. G. Thomas.*

For the best collection of Camelia Japonicas, including the greatest number of kinds, and finest bloom,	\$10 00
do Seedling Camelia Japonicas, remarkably fine,	10 00
do Collection of Dahlias,	5 00
do Seedling Dahlias, remarkably fine,	5 00
do Azaleas, greatest number of kinds, and finest bloom,	5 00
do Amaryllises, kinds and bloom,	3 00
do Collection of Pelargoniums,	3 00
do Seedling do. remarkably fine,	3 00
do Seedling double Yellow Rose,	5 00
do China Roses, in open ground,	2 00
do Chrysanthemums,	2 00
do Carnations, including Seedlings,	2 00
do Tulips,	2 00
do Hyacinths,	2 00
do Primuli Polyanthus,	2 00
do Collection of Succulents in bloom,	5 00
do do. Herbaceous plants,	3 00

For the finest and rarest exotic, an Amateur premium,

10 00
And two discretionary premiums of \$5,00 each, for the best articles in the ornamental department, at the next spring exhibition, not included in the above.

In addition to the above, the society will award a premium every Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. for the most meritorious article exhibited on

that day, at the room, Patapsco building, corner of Fayette and North streets.

It is to be understood, that any article, to obtain a premium, must be excellent in quality, rarity, or earliness of season. Also, that all vegetables, and fruits, must be the produce of the person in whose name they are offered for premium, or they will not be allowed to enter into competition. Articles that receive premiums at the weekly exhibitions, cannot receive them at the annual exhibitions. Gardeners, and others, presenting articles at the room for premiums, should attach their names to them, and state whether they are intended for the 'annual' or 'weekly' premiums.

The Horticultural Society earnestly request the attention of Gardeners and the public at large, to the exhibitions of Vegetables, Fruit and Ornamental plants, EVERY SATURDAY FORENOON, at the Society's Room, Patapsco building, corner of Fayette and North streets, where the committee attend to inspect articles that may be presented; Vegetables, Fruit, and Ornamental plants, may also be presented, at the meetings of the Council and of the Society, on the evenings of the FIRST AND LAST SATURDAY of every month, as well as at all extra meetings.

Regular records of every article exhibited will be kept, and at the exhibition, next spring, the premiums will be awarded to the most deserving, according to the above list. By order,

GIDEON B. SMITH, Corr'g Sec'y.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

We have the mournful duty of announcing that the venerable and venerated CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES, JOHN MARSHALL, is no more! He expired at his lodgings in Philadelphia (whither he had gone a few weeks before for surgical aid) on Monday afternoon, the 6th inst., in the 80th year of his age.

In noticing the decease of this illustrious citizen, who has filled for more than a third of a century, with universal confidence and admiration, the most dignified and delicate, if not the most important, trust that could have been confided to him by his country, and who has lived for more than half a century in the unvarying affections of his countrymen, the language of eulogy from our pens would be as vain as unnecessary. His long life has been one uniform history of public service, and private virtue. And he has now descended to the tomb crowned with a larger share of public esteem and public regret, than any citizen since the departure of WASHINGTON, if indeed we may except even the Father of his Country himself.

It is not for us to attempt his character or his history. This is a task for different and abler hands, and it will in due time, we doubt not, be performed in a fitting manner. In the meantime for the information of those who may not be familiar with the incidents of the earlier history of the lamented patriarch, we copy the following summary from a Baltimore cotemporary,* which we believe to be substantially accurate:

John Marshall was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, on the 24th of September, 1755, the

eldest child of Col. Thomas Marshall, a planter of small fortune, who had fifteen children. From his intelligent father the future Chief Justice of the United States received the first rudiments of education. By him he was introduced into the study of history and poetry. From his father's tuition he passed, between his fourteenth and eighteenth years, successively through the hands of several teachers, one of whom carried him as far as Horace and Livy, in the Latin Classics. Upon this foundation he afterwards made himself a good Latin scholar.

In his eighteenth year, while studying law, he engaged enthusiastically in the growing controversy between Great Britain and her American Colonies, devoting much time to military exercise in a volunteer corps, to training a military company in the neighborhood, and to reading the political essays of the day.

In the summer of 1775, being in his twentieth year, he was appointed first lieutenant of a company of minute men enrolled for actual service, and was soon afterwards engaged with this company in the battle of the Great Bridge, where the British troops, under Lord Dunmore, were repulsed with great gallantry. In July, 1776, he was transferred as first lieutenant to the eleventh Virginia regiment on the Continental establishment. The following winter he marched to the North, and in 1777 was promoted to the rank of captain. He was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. In 1780 he returned home and resumed the study of law, while waiting for orders from the State Legislature. In the autumn of the same year he obtained a license to practice, and rejoined the army, in which he continued till 1781, when, there being a redundancy of officers in the Virginia line, he resigned his commission.

He was distinguished in service for courage and activity, and such was the estimation in which he was held by his brother officers, that quarrels and points of difference among them were often submitted to his arbitration. Thus early was he noted for that union of sound judgment and integrity which has since given to his decisions a value and weight, unsurpassed by those of any other judicial tribunal in the world.

He soon rose to eminence at the bar. In the spring of 1782 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and in the autumn of the same year a member of the Executive Council. The following January he married Miss Ambler. In 1784 he resigned his seat in the council in order to return to the bar; and he was immediately afterwards re-elected to the Legislature from Fauquier county. In 1787 he was elected a member for the county of Henrico, of which Richmond is the shire town. He engaged warmly in the animated discussions of that excited period, and was afterwards a member of the convention called in Virginia to ratify the Constitution. In 1788, the Legislature having passed an act allowing a representative to the city of Richmond, he was invited to become a candidate, and was elected. He continued in the Legislature till 1791, when he retired, mingling, however, actively in the politics of the day.

One of the earliest meetings called to express public sentiment, as to the conduct of Citizen Genet, was at Richmond, and Mr. Marshall drew

up the resolutions there passed, expressing strong disapprobation of Genet's course, and a deep sense of the danger of foreign influence. In 1795 he was again elected to the Legislature.

About this period he was invited by President Washington to accept the office of Attorney General; but declined on account of its interfering with his lucrative practice. Upon the recall of Mr. Monroe, as Minister from France, President Washington solicited him to accept the appointment as Mr. Monroe's successor.—This offer he likewise declined. A year afterwards he was appointed by President Adams one of the three Commissioners to be sent to France in place of one minister. The crisis was alarming, and from a sense of public duty he reluctantly accepted the appointment. He returned in 1798.

In 1798, at the earnest solicitation of General Washington, who invited him to Mount Vernon for the purpose of discussing the subject, he became a candidate for Congress and was elected. The distinguished part he played in the memorable session of 1799–1800 is well known. In 1800, without the slightest personal communication, he was nominated by the President Secretary of War, and immediately afterwards Secretary of State. Chief Justice Ellsworth dying about this time, Mr. Marshall was made, on the 31st January, 1801, Chief Justice of the United States, which post—one of the most elevated and important known in the history of governments,—he has occupied for thirty-four years, discharging its arduous and responsible functions with the highest credit to himself and the greatest benefit to his country. He had reached his eightieth summer, and biography can furnish the lives of few men, if any, who have had a longer, loftier, and purer career.

Funeral Honors to the late Chief Justice Marshall.—The citizens of Philadelphia assembled in town-meeting on Tuesday evening, to express their sentiments on the occasion of the death of the late Chief Justice Marshall, at which the Rt. Rev. Bishop White presided; the Hon. B. R. Morgan and T. M. Pettit, acting as Vice Presidents; and Nicholas Biddle, Esq. and the Hon. Edward King, Secretaries.

J. R. Ingersoll, Esq. offered the following preamble and resolution, which were seconded by G. M. Dallas, Esq. and unanimously adopted:

The deaths of great and good men are calculated to excite the attention and impress the hearts of those who survive; and to inspire them with an earnest desire to emulate their virtues and imitate their actions. In the decease of John Marshall, the nation suffers a peculiar and irreparable loss. Seldom has an event occurred, better calculated to impress his countrymen with feelings of awe. Seldom has an individual died more universally or more justly admired, esteemed, cherished or deplored.

Resolved, That the citizens of Philadelphia entertain a deep sense of the public services and private worth which have distinguished the long life of John Marshall, late Chief Justice of the United States.

That as he has died in the midst of this community, it feels itself especially called upon to express its sentiments of respect for his memory, and as the citizens of Philadelphia would have

rejoiced to greet him in life with every mark of hospitality, they will extend to his honored remains the testimony of their unfeigned veneration.

That they will form a funeral procession to move from the late lodgings of the deceased to the place of embarkation of his body.

A meeting of the Bar of Philadelphia was also held, Mr. P. S. Dupouneau presiding, at which the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Sergeant, and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Bar of the city of Philadelphia participate in the grief which has been caused by the death of the late Chief Justice of the United States, John Marshall, and desire to unite with their fellow-citizens in expressing their deep felt respect for the memory of that illustrious man.

Resolved, That while in common with our fellow-citizens, we mourn the great public loss which has been sustained, we feel it to be our privilege as members of a profession so highly honored by the character, talents and services of the deceased, and so long enlightened and directed upon the most momentous topics by his profound and patriotic mind, to be permitted in a special manner to acknowledge our obligations, and express our reverence for the name of John Marshall.—Therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the bar of the United States, to co-operate in erecting a monument to his memory, at some suitable place in the city of Washington.

Resolved, That Messrs. Rawle, Duponceau, Sergeant, Binney, Chauncey, C. J. Ingersoll, P. A. Browne, Peters, J. S. Smith, J. R. Ingersoll, Wm. Smith, Purdon, Randall, W. Rawle, Jr., Dallas, H. J. Williams, Kane, J. M. Read, Dunlap, D. P. Brown, Norris, W. M. Meredith, Jas. C. Biddle, Chester, Gilpin, Cadwalader, C. Ingersoll, W. T. Smith, W. B. Reed, M'Call, be a committee on the part of the Bar of Philadelphia, to unite with their brethren in other parts of the State and Union, in carrying the above resolution into effect.

Resolved, That the Bar of Philadelphia will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, and, if consistent with the arrangements of the near friends of the deceased, will in a body accompany his remains to the place of embarkation for his native State.

Resolved, That Judge Baldwin, Mr. Peters, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Wm. Rawle, Jr., Mr. T. I. Wharton, and Mr. E. D. Ingraham, be requested, on the part of the bar, to accompany the remains of Chief Justice Marshall to the city of Richmond, and to attend the funeral there.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll then offered the following resolutions, which were also unanimously adopted.

Mr. Wharton and Mr. Peters moved that Mr. Sergeant be requested to deliver an eulogium on the character of the late Chief Justice Marshall, before this Bar, at some future time, to be designated by himself.

The city councils of Philadelphia also passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Councils of the City of Philadelphia partake in the common grief of their fellow-citizens, for the loss which our country has sustained by the death of the late illustrious JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the United States.

Resolved, That the officers and members of the Select and Common Councils will attend the remains of the lamented deceased, beyond the borders of Pennsylvania, and the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and citizens, be invited to assist in paying this tribute of respect to his distinguished character and services.

At a meeting of the Judges and Members of the Bar of the Federal and State Courts of this city (Baltimore) assembled at the Court Room in the Masonic Hall, on motion of Nathaniel Williams, District Attorney of the United States, Elias Glenn, Judge of the District Court, was appointed Chairman, John Purviance, a Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Maryland, Assistant Chairman, and U. S. Heath, Secretary.

Whereupon the following resolutions, offered by David Hoffman, who preceded them by an appropriate and impressive address, were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Judges and Members of the Bar here assembled, feel with the deepest sensibility, the great national bereavement sustained in the death of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States.

Resolved, That the eminent probity, the great professional learning, the clear judicial mind, and the dignified and courteous manner, which in a remarkable degree characterized the deceased during a period of nearly thirty-five years since his appointment to the highest judicial station of the country, render him an illustrious example of emulation to present and future ages.

Resolved, That to testify our profound respect for his exalted patriotism, private worth and judicial excellence, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for two months.

Resolved, That as a further testimonial of our sincere veneration for his memory, a faithful likeness of him be procured, to be executed by one of our most eminent Artists, and that David Hoffman, Nathaniel Williams and Upton S. Heath, be a committee authorized to obtain such likeness.

Resolved, That this meeting fully concur in the Resolution of the Philadelphia Bar in respect to the erection of a monument to the memory of CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL—and will co-operate therein.

The remains of the venerable Chief Justice Marshall, were brought to this city on Wednesday last, from Philadelphia, in the rail road line, and left here in the Norfolk steamboat, to be conveyed to Richmond on the following morning.

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Note to "A Subscriber"—Notice of Judge Marshall's death—Notice of a letter from a correspondent of Lancaster county, Pa.—Notice of a communication on the cut worm—do. on one on Potato cuttings—Reference to Mr. Sinclair's communication on grazing, sowing, &c.—The crops and root culture—Carrots an improver of Butter—Salt and Lime destructive to certain insects—the endless chain horse power, and thrashing machine—Blacker on the waste of manure—important experiment on potato culture—letter relative to the crops of Lancaster county, Pa., and the efficacy of lime as a manure—Mr. Sinclair on grazing, sowing, and the grasses adapted to each—remedy for the cut worm—virtue of the crimson clover—Plaster, ashes and lime, and their beneficial effects—work for July—Md. Horticultural Society's proceedings—premiums of do.—death of Chief Justice Marshall, funeral honors to, &c.—prices current, and bank note table—advertisements.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

(These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday.)

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	2 50	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100 lbs.	6 00	7 00
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	93	95
White,	"	95	98
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	174	18
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	181	20
FEATHERS,	pound.	37	40
FLASHED,	bushel.	1 25	1 374
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam	barrel.	8 00	8 50
Do. do. baker's.	"	7 50	8 00
Do. do. Superfine,	"	6 75	7 25
Super Howard street,	"	6 75	7 00
" wagon price,	"	6 50	6 75
City Mills, extra,	"	—	—
Do.	"	7 00	—
Susquehannah,	"	6 75	—
Rye,	"	5 60	5 25
Kiln-dried Meal, in bbls.	bhd.	20 00	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 37	4 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 00	5 25
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 50	3 00
Orchard,	"	none	—
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Hurds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	18 00	20 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100 lbs.	—	—
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
Hogs—first sort,	pound.	12	—
second,	"	10	—
refuse,	"	8	—
LIME,	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,	"	50	53
Pear, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	1 25	—
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	3 12	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 37	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	2 00	—
RADS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	92	93
Susquehannah,	"	93	95
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	4 00	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wavy, suitable for segars,	"	6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,	"	9 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	5 00	10 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	6 00	9 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 50	1 55
Red, Susquehannah,	"	1 48	1 50
WHISKET, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	37	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
" in hhds.	"	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	37
" wagon price,	"	33	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 12	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 25	—
WOOL, PRIM & SAXON FLEECES,	pound.	62 to 75	26 to 28
Full Merino,	"	52	62 24 26
Three fourths Merino,	"	45	52 23 24
One half do.	"	40	45 23 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35	40 22 24
Pulled,	"	38	40 23 26

FOR SALE,

A TWO years old three-fourths Devon BULL. He is of fine form and medium size—he has been fed as dry cattle usually are. Having no use for him, his price will be very low—only \$25.

June 9th.

SINCLAIR & MOORE.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Shoulders, " do.	"	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Middlings, " do.	"	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Assorted, country,	"	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
ROLL,	"	—	—
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	3 00	6 00
Cows, new unlitch,	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,	"	8 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100 lbs	2 00	2 10
CHOP RYE,	"	2 00	—
Eggs,	dozen.	—	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, t'd 7 75; untr'd Herring, salted, No. 1,	barrel.	7 25	—
Mackerel, No. 3,	"	4 374	4 50
Cod, salted,	cwt.	2 25	2 75
LARD,	pound.	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
ONIONS,	bushel.	—	—
POULTRY, Fowls,	dozen.	—	—
Ducks,	"	—	—
POTATOES, Irish,	bushel.	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sweet,	"	—	—
TURNIPS,	"	—	—

LARGE WHITE FLAT TURNIP SEED, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

550 LBS. large White Flat, and Red Top TURNIP SEED, (growth 1834,) raised at the Clairmont Nurseries, by R. Sinclair, Senr. from the finest and best shaped roots. The perfect success of Turnip crops produced from these seeds for the last 8 years, and the general satisfaction expressed by those who have tried them, added to the increased annual demand for the articles from Eastern Seedsmen and others, is sufficient proof of its superior quality.

It is recommended "to sow the seed of either kind about the 10th August, on new cleared land, or well tilled clay or loam—quantity of seed required to crop one acre of ground $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; if the latter quantity is sown it will be necessary to cover the plants with a harrow, after which follow with hoes, leaving the plants about 12 inches apart." For further information relative to preparation of seed, cultivation, &c. see R. Sinclair's remarks on Turnip crops in the American Farmer, volume 8, page 138. Price \$1 per lb. and a liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again.

Also, early round Dutch Turnip Seed, Norfolk or large white, white Tankard, yellow Bullock, Ruta Baga, and Dale's new Hybrid Turnip Seeds, at 75 cts. to \$2 per lb.

PICKLING CUCUMBER SEED of best sorts, Endive, Brussels Sprouts. Lettuce of various sorts, among which are brown Dutch; large white Cabbage and Cilicia—the three most esteemed sorts; YELLOW TURNIP RADISH, and BLUE CURLED GREENS, or DELAWARE KALE, a superior sort of fall sowing—both of the latter articles were raised by Robert Sinclair, Senr., with his usual care, from plants selected expressly for the purpose.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

At Sinclair & Moore's Maryland Agricultural Repository. June 30

DALE'S NEW HYBRED TURNIP.

THE subscriber now offers to the agriculturists a new and decidedly superior variety of Turnip, originated by R. Dale, Esq. an intelligent farmer, near Edinburgh, Scotland; it was obtained by unrewarded attention in crossing the Swedish or Ruta Baga Turnip; it is superior in size and flavor to the Ruta Baga; is closer and finer in texture; it is as rapid in its growth as the white Flat Turnip. In fact, it includes the great desideratum in the selection of a proper variety of the Turnip which is to obtain the greatest possible weight at a given expense of manure. This Variety seems to be more adapted to this end than any other sort introduced; it will be found superior in quality to any of the White Field Turnips, and keeps longer than any of them, and very near as long as the Ruta Baga—the color is yellow—the shape oblong. Price 25 cents per ounce. The season for sowing is at hand.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

At Sinclair & Moore's Maryland Agricultural Repository.

June 30th.

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